



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.  
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1879.

That our able and valued contemporary, the Richmond Whig, has gone off to late on a wrong shoot with regard to some State matters, the debt and new party questions for instance, many of its best friends, among which we include ourselves, have no doubt, but that on national affairs it is as true as the needle to the pole is equally as certain. As an evidence of this it has joined the other newspapers in the State opposed to the unwise policy of the South's assumption of the control of the House of Representatives at this time, when a direct issue is to be joined between that House and the Executive, and says that "viewed in any light, the warfar waged upon Mr. Randall by a handful of northern malcontents and southern extremists, is ill-judged and unjust." The Dispatch, too, which differs entirely with the Whig on the two State questions we have mentioned, agrees with it in the Speakership matter so far as to say "we are rather inclined to favor Randall, especially in view of the conflict between the House and the President which it is expected will take place during the approaching session."

In the late Richmond case if Curtis had killed Poindexter when the latter attacked him with a cowhide he would have been justified. Poindexter was the more justified in shooting Curtis when the latter put the same indignity upon him, because, under the circumstances, it was but natural for him to suppose that Curtis was armed with a more dangerous weapon, and for the additional reason that Curtis was so accompanied by a friend. In the more recent affair at Atlanta, that is if the published accounts be correct, if outraged law ever demanded a victim it is Cax, who forced Alston to defend himself and then killed him.

Some of the radical newspapers deny that Mr. Hayes has threatened Congress with a veto of the proposed bill to repeal the federal election law, but, at the same time, say that he has no hesitancy in avowing to any intimate friend who may question him on the subject his intention to veto such a bill if it be sent to him. So the difference between threat and no threat is the same as that between treadle and tweedledee.

The resolution adopted at the late session of the colored Methodist Conference, in Baltimore, declaring that that Conference sets no bar to the admission of any person, white or colored, to its membership, is likely to raise the question in the minds of the critical as to whether its apparent naivete be not strongly tinged with treacherous irony.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Lee presented and had referred a petition of citizens of Fairfax, praying for legislation for protection of cattle from infectious diseases.

Mr. Smith presented and had referred a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of canceling all the bonds of the State held as a part of the present library fund, &c.

Before the House of Delegates was called to order the clerk stated that under the direction of the Speaker he had refused to issue any orders for mileage, though members needing stationery would be furnished with an order on application. The resolution of Peter J. Carter, the colored delegate from Northampton, in reference to mixed juries was referred.

The following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That the Second Auditor be requested to furnish the House with the following information:—

1st. The amount of past due tax receivable coupons unpaid up to and including January 1st, 1879.

2d. The amount of interest due to and including January 1st, 1879, on peeler bonds after deducting one third from unfunded bonds and excluding interest on Library and Sinking Funds.

3d. The amount of peeler bonds outstanding against the State after deducting one third from the unfunded bonds and excluding those belonging to the Library and Sinking Funds.

Also the following:—That the Committee on Courts of Justice examine the section of the Code of 1873, regulating the rates of toll on railroads and report whether the limit of eight cents per ton per mile for the transportation of freight is to be construed as a maximum charge of eight cents per ton per mile on all classes of freight, and by what authority railroad companies charge upon some classes of freight more than the maximum of eight cents per ton per mile.

The House bill to provide for the disbursement of school moneys in the counties was referred to the Committee on Finance.

House joint resolution instructing the Attorney General to institute the necessary proceedings in the proper court to ascertain whether the charter of the Arlington Turnpike Company has not been forfeited was agreed to.

The Senate bill for the settlement of the public debt will be considered to-morrow morning by the House Committee on Finance.

#### Senator Bayard.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Herald, this morning, gives the result of an interview with Senator Bayard in this city yesterday. He is reported as expressing his opinion that the extra session would be so short as to exclude general legislation, only the appropriation bills, and the passage of the laws demanded by the House at the last session engaging the attention of Congress. He defined these laws to be a repeal of the war test oath, providing for impartial juries; an amendment of the present laws permitting the presence of armed forces at elections to keep the peace, and the repeal of those sections of the revised statutes which provide for the appointment of Federal officials as supervisors of elections in the several States, and of countless deputy marshals.

#### The Poughkeepsie Walking Match.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 13.—In the six days' walking match at noon Professor Washington had made 215 miles and Elson 230 miles. Washington is still going.

#### LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] RICHMOND, March 12.—The members of the Legislature appear to be very anxious to get away. It is predicted that the body will not be in session over ten days.

The Finance Committee of the House have determined to consider the McCullough bill Friday, that is if they have a sufficient number on hand. This hard worked committee is slow in getting together. It is considered rather doubtful whether the committee will have the subject up before Saturday. The bill may be up Monday. It will not be discussed much.

A prominent readjuster told your correspondent to-day that the talk on this question would be limited. Said he: "We will vote and go home. We want to get to our farm work now; if we don't our crops will be too late." This is the railroading impression among many of the members.

The Senate to-day had a little over a quorum. The House met with fewer ranks. Mr. Pat McCaul, the youngest member of the House, is in his seat. Mr. Mac, is a hard working member, who talks little, but who gets through much business. Mr. Lewis E. Harvie, of Amelia, the oldest gentleman in the House, a fine specimen of the vigorous old Virginia gentleman, is in his seat, ready for an attack on railroad high tariff.

Wilkinson, of Danville, perhaps the finest specimen of manhood in the Legislature, came in to-day. Brother Hall, of Princess Anne, calls him "That long man." Wilkinson stands over six feet, and is a tower of strength.

Mr. Graves, the pending question man, is in his seat, ready to rise and call the peddling question. He is a good man to expedite business. A cowhide affair, which was not a cow hide affair, occurred here to-day, near the Danville depot. A certain gentleman went to his house in that quarter of the city and undertook to cowhide another gentleman. Then and there the gentleman proposed to be cowhided took his assistant by the throat and held him out of a second story window and the sight made the cowhider so sick that he dropped his cowhide and left as soon as he could conveniently. All rejoice at this happy termination of an affair which promised to wind up bloodily.

Mr. Bernard, of Petersburg, to-day offered a bill which amends the code so as to provide that if a person cruelly beat, torture, overdrive, overload, deprive of necessary sustenance, needlessly mutilate or kill any horse or other domestic animal, whether his own or that of any other person, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Miss Minnie Epps, a frail creature who was once very prominent in certain circles, last night attempted to commit suicide by taking two grains of morphine. The early arrival of the doctor and the timely use of the stomach pump saved the unfortunate creature's life. This poor woman once married an officer of the U. S. Navy who became enamored of her, and upon her promise to lead a new life he married her. Strange to say she got a divorce from him. Since that time she has been leading a downward career. STANBOW.

#### The International Walking Match.

The international walking match at New York yesterday had some of the interest taken from it by the withdrawal of O'Leary from the contest in the evening, after making 215 miles. His physician pronounced him constitutionally broken down. His competitors continued the contest, interest being fixed upon the struggle between Rowell and Harriman. At 8.25 o'clock last night and while there were nearly 10,000 people in the building, a crash was heard and a long section of the upper gallery in the south floor of the building suddenly sank down with the mass of humanity on it. A panic ensued. A rush was made for the doors and a cry of "Fire!" was raised. The scene that followed beggars description, and for a time it looked as if hundreds of lives would be lost. In less than 10 seconds every window in the building was smashed open and many persons jumped out. When the accident occurred Rowell, Harriman and Bonis were on the track and they remained there at the urgent request of parties who were trying to save the panic. It was found that the building was not on fire and only a portion of the gallery had fallen the panic subsided. The most vigorous efforts were made to assist the struggling mass of human beings who fell with the gallery and the people underneath. It took some time to remove the mass of debris. Many persons were cut and bruised severely, but they were able to free themselves and got out as quickly as possible. Several arms, legs and collar bones were broken and the injured were removed to the hospital.

At midnight Rowell had scored 280, Harriman 267, and Bonis 250 miles.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The record of the pedestrians at 10.15 o'clock this morning was as follows:—Rowell, 310 miles; Harriman, 288 miles and 3 laps; Bonis, 282 miles and 2 laps.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Since yesterday Rowell had up to 11 o'clock to-day increased his lead on Harriman and was then 25 miles ahead. Bonis is gaining very rapidly on Harriman owing to frequent rests the latter takes. Harriman at 11 o'clock a. m. only led Bonis by 3 miles. Fastest miles made by the three men from midnight up to 11 o'clock to-day were as follows:—Rowell 201st mile, 9m. 40s.; Harriman 279th mile, 11m. 20s.; Bonis 270th mile, 10m. 20s.

At 12 o'clock to-day the scores stood as follows:—Rowell, 319 miles and 3 laps; Harriman, 293 miles and 3 laps; Bonis, 290 miles. Book makers this morning were not to be seen, probably because the chances as to who was coming off victor were very uncertain. Bets made as far as could be learned were \$1 to \$4 on Harriman and \$1 to \$3 on Bonis. O'Leary has not put in an appearance at the Garden so far since his failure last night. It is not known where he is, but it is confidently stated this morning that he had left the Garden early and taken up his abode at some hotel. Rumors are about that he is in solution at one of the principal hotels in the city and that his physicians have ordered that he maintain himself quiet. The fall of the prices of admission to the building having increased from 50 cents to one dollar has lessened the number of spectators to a great degree, but still there is a large attendance.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Rowell continues his jog trot almost unintermittently and if his strength should hold out will certainly come off winner. He seems to be a general favorite on account of his pluck and perseverance. Harriman's face wears a tired and anxious expression as if walking was mortal torture to him. Bonis keeps up his steady quiet walk and appears to be taking matters very quietly. He is slowly but surely creeping up on Harriman. Betting about noon was \$100 on Harriman to \$80 on Bonis. Very few bets are made on the Englishman. The general condition of the victims of Gilmore's Garden catastrophe, who are at Bellevue Hospital, is reported as improved, and none of them dangerous. O'Leary was discovered about half past 12 o'clock to-day in rooms he had at the southeast corner of the Hippodrome building.

#### Recovery of Damages.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—In the U. S. District Court to-day, Judge Hughes, in the case of Gilbert & Sons vs. the British ship Geo. Bell, filed a decree in favor of the libellants. The suit was to recover \$25,000 damages for the loss of the French brig Brocha with a cargo of cod fish off the coast of New Foundland, on the 9th of August 1878, run down by the George Bell.

#### The Remains of Bayard Taylor.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The steamship Gellert, with the remains of the late Minister Taylor, arrived at this port to-day.

#### Gen. B. T. Johnson as State Counsel.

The following correspondence relating to the employment of General Bradley T. Johnson as assistant counsel for the State in the Rives case before the Supreme Court of the United States, appeared in yesterday's Richmond Whig:—

March 6, 1879.  
To His Excellency Fred. W. M. Holliday,  
Governor of Virginia.

DEAR SIR—I have just heard that you have appointed General Bradley T. Johnson to represent this Commonwealth in the proceedings against Judge Rives. May I enquire whether this rumor is true? Respectfully,

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

RICHMOND, VA., March 6, 1879.

DEAR SIR—Yours received. The counsel, and only counsel, I have, under the joint resolutions, employed to assist the Attorney General in the Judge Rives matter is Judge W. I. Robertson, of Charlottesville.

Very truly,

FRED. W. M. HOLLIDAY.

RICHMOND, March 7, 1879.

To His Excellency Fred. W. M. Holliday,  
Governor of Virginia.

DEAR SIR—For your reply to my enquiry I thank you, but the response is not quite to the question I asked. You say "The counsel, and only counsel I have, under the joint resolution, employed to assist the Attorney General is Judge Robertson, &c." The fact is that Gen. B. T. Johnson is acting with General Field and Judge Robertson, and it is asserted that his doing so is your suggestion, appointment and request. I, therefore, respectfully repeat the enquiry whether this be true?

Yours respectfully,

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

RICHMOND, VA., March 7, 1879.

DEAR SIR—Yours of this date received. My answer to yours of yesterday I regarded as full to your inquiry, and still think so. I will now respond equally in full to this.

By the joint resolutions of the Legislature the Attorney General is directed to institute and perfect proceedings. I call your attention to them. By the 24th resolution "the Governor is authorized to employ necessary counsel to assist the Attorney General in proceedings under taken under the direction of this resolution." By virtue of this authority, I employed Judge Robertson, after consulting the wishes of the Attorney General. This ended my duty under the resolution, the responsibility of the conduct of the business being with the Attorney General and the employed counsel.

You say in this last letter, "The fact is, that Gen. B. T. Johnson is acting with Gen. Field and Judge Robertson, and it is asserted that his doing so is by your suggestion, appointment or request," and you ask, whether this be true?

I answer, that it is not true that I suggested, appointed, requested, or recommended General B. T. Johnson or anybody else to Gen. Field and Judge Robertson to aid them in the conduct of this business. I thought them quite able to manage it themselves. My duty was discharged when I employed Judge Robertson as counsel to aid the Attorney General. Thereafter, the care, management and responsibility, was with them.

Yours truly,

FRED. W. M. HOLLIDAY.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

RICHMOND, March 11, 1879.

To the editor of the Whig:

Upon my return from Washington last night, I find there has been much discussion and talk about Gen. B. T. Johnson's appearing as associate counsel, on behalf of the State, in the Rives imbroglio. In your paper of Monday last there are several paragraphs upon the subject, with quotations from two letters from the Governor, dated 6th and 7th March. In the State of last evening my hasty note to General Johnson, inviting him to a conference with Judge Robertson and myself, at my office, is published. I very much regret that this discussion has arisen, and I should not add a word or line to it, but from a sense of duty, and justice to all parties and vindication of the truth, "Let justice be done though the heavens fall." If the appearance of Gen. Johnson in the great fight which Virginia is now making for constitutional liberty is cause for criticizing any one, let the malice bear the cross.

I submit the following statement as substantially true. Its details are true to the extent that the imperfections of human memory enable me to recall what was said and done some week or more ago:

The day after the passage of the joint resolutions authorizing the Governor to employ counsel to assist the Attorney General in defending the Judges indicted by the United States Court at Danville, and to protect the interest of the State in all matters growing out of the alleged usurpation on the part of Judge Rives, the Governor sent for me. I went to his office. He called my attention to the fact that the resolutions had passed, and very courteously and generously said, that as the subject matter related more directly to my department, he proposed to leave the selection of counsel to me. I thanked him for the consideration, and told him that if the privilege of selecting counsel was accorded to me, that the selection was already made—that Judge William I. Robertson, of Charlottesville, was my choice. My selection of Judge Robertson was influenced by long acquaintance, close and intimate personal and professional relations, and large admiration for his learning and ability as a lawyer and advocate, and his devotion to his State. The Governor promptly responded that a better selection could not have been made, and that he would cheerfully make the appointment. He, however, said that he had been thinking about the policy of employing counsel beyond the limits of Virginia more intimately connected with the practice of the Supreme court and connected with the dominant political party.

In response to this suggestion, I said, in substance, that I preferred Judge R. for various reasons, and among them, that my opportunities for conference with him would be more frequent, and such conferences less restrained. That a portion, at least, of the service would have to be rendered here in Virginia, and that foreign lawyers would not come for conference or duty in the State; and besides, I said, that such foreign lawyers would expect a fee of from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and we did not have the money to pay. The Governor conceded the force of these reasons, and said that he was entirely satisfied to associate Judge R. with me; but said it was a matter of deepest interest to the State, and asked me if I had any objection to confer with the chairman of the committee of Courts of Justice in the Senate and House. I replied, none in the world. That I would be pleased to have such a conference.

He sent for those gentlemen; the matter was talked over freely, and the result was that for the present, Judge R. should be associated with me; and in the progress of the controversy Judge R. and myself should reach the conclusion that the interest of the State demanded the employment of other counsel, then we should report to the Governor and he would act in the premises. Another subject was discussed which it is not necessary to refer to. While in the Governor's room, I received a message that a senator wanted to see me for a few moments (I will not give his name as it is not necessary). I went out to see him. He asked me what my personal relations were with Gen. Johnson. I replied that General Johnson and myself had, since our acquaintance, uniformly extended to each other the courtesies of social intercourse; that I had no unkind feeling for

and entertained no hostility towards him, and that if he entertained either hostile or unkind feelings to me I had never seen any evidence of it. He said that General Johnson would like to aid the State as counsel; that as chairman of the committee in the Senate he had devoted a great deal of time to the investigation of the questions involved; and that he thought he could render valuable assistance; and besides, said the Senator, he will charge little or nothing for his services. I replied that I greatly preferred, and had selected Judge R. as my associate, and I did not suppose that I should have more than one. That while I had no personal feelings that would prevent my acting with General J., that I had no authority to associate him with me. I returned to the office of the Governor and very soon started to leave for my office. The Governor followed me from his table to the window on the east side and near the door, and said, in substance, as follows: "General, what are the personal relations between you and General Johnson? Are there any feelings of personal unkindness between you growing out of the investigation made by you and others some time since, and the suit now pending against General J.?" I replied that I was not conscious of any unkind feeling on my part, and was not aware of any on his.

The Governor then said that Judge Keith had called that evening to see him and urged him to employ General J. as counsel, stating that General J. was a fine lawyer, active, laborious and well posted upon the questions involved. The Governor said he would like to employ Judge Keith, but could not do so unless it was agreeable to me. I replied, that while there was nothing in my personal relations with General J. to prevent that I greatly preferred Judge R., and if only one counsel was to be employed, I insisted on Judge R. The Governor remarked that Judge Keith said that Gen. Johnson would not charge any fee for his services, and that the resolution did not limit him to one lawyer. I replied, that if that was his construction of the resolution, I would enter with Judge R., and if he was as acceptable to him as it was to me to have Gen. J. with us, I would invite Gen. J.

I went into the Governor's office to the Senator building, where I found Judge R. and the office of Mr. Wickham. I stated to him that the object of my visit was to secure his services in the Rives case, and stated to him all that had occurred at the Governor's office in relation to the selection of counsel. The Judge (with characteristic modesty) said that in the course of his practice he had not been involved in the case, and did not feel that he was in position to render to the State that efficient service in the particular line of controversy, and thought that I had better select some one else; thanking me for the compliment and personal kindness shown him in my recommendation. I said that he should not decline, but consider the matter for a while and let me know the result. He said he would do so, and call at my office within an hour. I then told him all that had passed between the Governor and myself in connection with the selection of counsel. Judge Robertson called promptly at my office, and said that though he was sincere in doubting his ability to render as efficient service as the State ought to have, yet he regarded it as a call made by his State which he could not disregard, and that he would accept of my recommendation, and readiness to render any service in his power. He then appointed a conference for 5 o'clock that evening at my office. I then asked what he thought about inviting General Johnson. He agreed that he should be invited. I immediately wrote the following letter, which appeared in yesterday's State:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

RICHMOND, March 11, 1879.

Gen. B. T. Johnson.

DEAR SIR—It is desired to associate you with Judge Robertson and myself as counsel in the cases growing out of the Rives usurpation, and Judge Robertson and myself would like to see you at my office at 5 o'clock this evening. Can you come? Respectfully,

JAMES G. FIELD.

At 5 o'clock our conference was held. General Johnson participating. It lasted until 11 o'clock p. m. Our line of action was decided and agreed upon. The next day I stated to Judge Robertson, informed him of Judge Robertson's acceptance of our conference that General Johnson was invited to, and did attend. Since then, both Judge R. and Gen. J. have been laboring in the case. I said nothing to either of them about my recommendation. Neither did I say to either of them that I regarded both as counsel with me, and preferred to look upon them in the same light, with this exception, that while Judge R. would be entitled to ask the Legislature to compensate him, Gen. J. (if his friends represented him correctly) would never ask for any compensation.

Since the two gentlemen have been sitting me, the Governor has been kept advised of what we are doing. He was as fully aware of Gen. Johnson's connection with the case as of Judge Robertson's. Upon my recommendation, the Governor authorized me to employ Judge Robertson. Upon the Governor's suggestion, and upon what I considered his desire, I invited Gen. J. to come into the case. The only inducement I had (though recognizing his activity and efficiency as a lawyer) for suggesting to Judge Robertson the propriety of inviting General J. to our conference, and of giving the invitation, was the supposed wishes of the Governor, heating upon the assurance of Judge Keith that his services would be rendered gratuitously. Thus believing, I see nothing in my action that is reprehensible. I am not a politician; I have no political bias; this communication to the Governor; that his memory does not accord with my own in several particulars, and as to which he thinks I am mistaken, as his memory is very distinct. While most cheerful of purpose and truthfulness of statement to the same extent that I claim for myself, I, with deference, insist upon the accuracy and distinctness of my own memory and the truthfulness of my own statement, subject always to the frailties of human memory; and I think the surrounding circumstances, as well as the reason for action, all tend to confirm my statement. If the Governor shall make a responsive statement I shall myself accept it as the statement of one who desires to tell only the truth.

It is regret to differ with the Governor, with whom I have so cheerfully cooperated, but I feel it better to differ with a friend than to differ from the truth. I am content to trust this statement with a candid public.

There are some other matters of mere detail that might be introduced into the narrative, but they are not essential, and it is already too long.

Very truly,

JAS. G. FIELD.

#### The Woodlawn Agricultural Society.

[Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.]

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on the 8th instant, at the house of John Ballinger, with President Gillingham in the chair, and N. W. Pearson, Secretary.

A large number of copies of the Alexandria Gazette were placed upon the table, donated by its proprietors to the Club. They were distributed to the members present, many of whom expressed their appreciation of the gift, and of the independent and fearless course of the paper on all matters relating to public affairs, also of the very full report of local, State and national news. It was suggested that it should be liberally patronized.

The report of the committee on places of meeting of the Club was read and referred back for correction.

The committee on market privileges in Alexandria reported having presented the memorial of the Club to the city authorities, with proper explanations; also that they were favorably received, and the promise that they should receive due consideration.

Next came the critical report, which elicited such an outburst of sentiment that the President's heavy eyelids vigorously applied to the table failed to quell. "The weak points and nice things that would not sound well for our host to say himself," were said by the critics in a graphic manner. The horses first claimed their attention as good, serviceable horses no doubt, but they would recommend an infusion of new blood, so that they could see him draw the rein over something nice when he rides out.

but deeming it unnecessary to get anything further as he was in Virginia, he will find no difficulty in keeping pace with the rest of the State, and go moderately too. The beautiful herd of 13 cows, showing a predominance of short horn blood, which our host admires, next claimed attention, together with the "Grand Chief, Sitting Bull," a thoroughbred short horn. A very fine flock of sheep, consisting of 35 high bred Cotswold ewes, with about an equal number of lambs, and a half bred South-down buck, were commended (with the exception of the buck, which they thought a mistake by one half,) as one of the most remunerative products of the farm. Among his beautiful Berkshire swine was a half bred Poland China male, which they thought another mistake by one half. In a field designed for corn they found large heaps of manure, to be applied broadcast after the ground was ploughed, and to be worked in as the corn was ploughed. A 20 acre wheat field next claimed attention. Although the land had been well prepared and manured, yet the wheat was worked. A 20 acre wheat field next claimed attention. Although the land had been well prepared and manured, yet the wheat was worked. A 20 acre wheat field next claimed attention. Although the land had been well prepared and manured, yet the wheat was worked.

Five specimens of seed corn were brought forward for inspection, but no decision arrived at as to which was the best to plant.

W. Gillingham asked what was the best variety of wheat to grow for market. The general expression was in favor of the Fultz as the most profitable.

An article was read from George Shepard Page, of Stanley, N. J., on the prevalent cattle disease, pleuro-pneumonia, giving a history of this disease from 1847 to the present time. He stated that carbonic acid used freely in the stable, was an absolute and perfect preventive for this disease; also for the foot and rot in sheep. It was recommended that where animals have the disease to give internally a weak solution of carbonic acid: one part of acid to three its weight of salt soda in one thousand parts of water.

The Club adjourned at an early hour in order to consult together on other matters which it was deemed unwise to bring before the Club. The next meeting will be held April 5th, at the house of John W. Simpson, in Alexandria.

#### The Deluge at Szegedin.

Dispatches from Pesth last night say the synagoga at Szegedie has fallen in, burying numbers of people who had sought refuge in it.

The latest telegrams announce that the flood, with terrific rear, is rushing from two sides over Szegedie. The horrors of the situation defy all description. The town is in fact destroyed. Two thirds of it are now submerged, including the citadel and the post and telegraph offices. Whole rows of houses are falling. The orphanage and synagoga are destroyed. All the inmates of the former were buried in the ruins. Two manufactories are on fire. The inhabitants are flying to New Szeged and the more elevated parts of the town.

An official telegram, dated Pesth, 6.30 p. m. yesterday, states that the removal of the inhabitants is proceeding without disorder. So only four corpses have been found. The Jews are being cut in several places to allow the water to run off. No excoresses are reported, but precautions have been taken for the protection of property.

A dispatch from Pesth says 100 square miles in the neighborhood of Szegedie are flooded. The crops on this district are lost. The radicals in the Diet yesterday violently attacked the government for neglecting to take precautions to prevent calamity.

A dispatch from Szegedie, dated Wednesday at 7 p. m., says: Since my last telegram the water has risen in the town five feet. Our situation is becoming worse and worse. Sixty thousand persons are at present without a roof to cover them. It is feared the loss of life has been very great, and that it will increase during this terrible night.

Accounts of the disaster received from Vienna say the upper floors of all high houses are crumpled with people in momentary fear of death. It is thought that some few houses which are built of stone may stand.

The latest report last evening from Szegedie says: Besides the four corpses which have been brought in thirty more are reported from other quarters. Fires have occurred, and there are strong suspicions of incendiarism. The water is still rising, but communication toward Temeswar is still open. The irruption of the waters came at last so suddenly that the workmen barely had time to reach town. An ample provision of boats had been made throughout the town, but it is feared that such an inundation happening in the depth of night could not have drawned many persons.

#### Afghan Revolt.

The Taskend correspondent of the New York Herald says:

The Amer was not yet dead when three pretenders to the Afghan throne sprang up in Taskend. Among them was Hamid, the nephew of Sher Ali, who was known to the community with the English. Hamid's party, urged, no doubt, by English agents, bore active operations on the frontier before the Amer's death. They were joined by the entire garrison, led by the commandant, Feis, and the Governor of the town, Linsab, in spite of the efforts made by the two other pretenders, Ibrahim, the eldest living son of the Amer, and Ahmed Ali, the grandson of Sher Ali (son of his eldest son, Mahomet, who died in 1867). These latter proceeded to the fortress of Fashapal, where, however, they were despoiled of everything by the commandant, who had been gained over to Hamid's party. Hamid had provided for all eventualities. They were compelled to fly to the mountains, pursued all night by the Governor, Linsab, the Amer died on the following morning at eight o'clock. Then the garrison of Balkh, which had not been bought over, hearing of the events which had occurred, hastened at once to the aid of the fugitives with a couple of cannon and bombarded Fashapal, despairing of success, the party of Hamid sought and exhibited to the people another pretender, Abdullah Djan, son and heir of the Amer's favorite sister, who died recently at Cabul. Sher Ali had, after the death of his youngest son of the same name, intended him for his heir; but, in trouble, had replaced him by Yakob Khan. The soldiers, however, refused to accept Abdullah. Then the party of Yakob Khan, with whom there had been no question of profiting by all these divisions, placed Ahmed Is, a son of Yakob Khan, on an elephant, and proclaimed him Governor of the province. They proclaimed Yakob Khan as the Amer of Afghanistan. They triumphed. Reprisals were immediately begun against the party of Hamid, and all his officers were massacred. With the consent of the victors, on the following day, February 22, the house of the Governor, Linsab, was given up to be looted, the women of the harem were abandoned to the soldiers, and general pillage followed all over the town. Even after the salute of twenty-one cannons had been fired, which marked the proclamation of the new ruler, the Amer, and notwithstanding the threats of the new Governor to arrest the authors of the outrages, they continued to rob and plunder, unchecked by their officers. This state of anarchy lasted for five days, and order was not restored until the 28th. To sum up, the English party is crushed by the patriotic party. The Afghan Ambassadors are leaving Tashkend.

The strategical of Colonel Knop by the Nihilists is reported from Russia.

If the worth of anything is proven by its results, then surely Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is preeminently the best Cough Syrup now extant.

#### Detective Association.

[Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.]

At a meeting of the Society for the Detection of Thieves of Horses and other Farm Property in the Mount Vernon Settlement, Fairfax county, the following pleasant resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas many of the farmers of this settlement having for years sustained repeated losses of their farm products by the depredations of petty thieves, committed chiefly in the night time—and, suspicion having become general among them that Felix Quander, a colored man and a notorious outlaw, living near Woodlawn, was concerned with many